

Policy of the South.
The South has now lost her equality of power with the North, in both branches of the Federal Legislature. This event has been caused and signalled by a much greater development of hostility to her rights and institutions, than ever before existed. And this hostility is increasing, and the inequality is increasing. At the same time, the policy of the Government has undergone a portentous change. Its federative character is almost obliterated. At the very time a greatly expanded territory, and multiplied diversity of interests and opinions, require a more exact observance of constitutional limitations, and even a more liberal toleration of the different interests and views of its members, it becomes more bigoted, more despotic, and more consolidated in exercising the power of the ruling section. Its expenditure increases more rapidly than territory, population or property, and appropriations are running out over an illimitable field of power and of projects.

The political subordination of the South, accomplished as it has been by her spoliation, leaves her but two alternatives—redress or submission.

We have uniformly asserted, and still believe that redress is within her power. She needs but to will it. But in order to secure it, she would have to present to the North, in a manner that could not be mistaken, the alternative of secession or justice. If that were done, we have no doubt the North would prefer the Union to usurpation. This issue was the real one of 1849. The position then assumed by them, meant that or meant nothing. For if they only meant to express the opinion that the South was entitled to a share of the new territory, their resolutions were perfectly superfluous, for every body knew that was their opinion before. If they merely intended to say that they would not be deprived of their territorial rights by a particular formula—the Wilmot Proviso—then also, were their resolutions unnecessary.

For the North never was particular about the mode of getting all the territory—so they got it. With such an interpretation, the resolutions of the South were worse than useless—they were ridiculous. And so were the debates of Congress. In that aspect the latter were more ludicrous than the debates of two hostile tribes of Arabs in the desert of Zahra, as described by Capt. RILEY. He tells us that when they meet, they commence a conflict of vociferation, which is kept up as long as the lungs of the respective forces endure, and when it is found which can keep up the clamor the loudest and longest, that is considered the victor, and the other retires from the territory and submits. But the Arabs quarrel about something—about slaves or spoils or land. We quarrel only about the mode in which the thing should be done. You shall not take the territory by the Wilmot Proviso—for that we will resist at all hazards and to the last extremity. But if you take it by a Mexican proviso, or by a California proviso, or by a Texas proviso, then we acquiesce and rejoice—a conclusion about as respectable as to insist that a thimble rigger, if he will cheat us, shall put the ball under a different thimble than the one he at first intended.

No, the Southern States resolutions pledged the word and honor of the South to the preservation of her share of the territory, absolutely. That pledge, it is now obvious, will not be redeemed. And the consequence is even more disastrous than the loss of territory. It is a result which destroys the validity of all future declarations, and particularly of the new ones, so promptly and slipshodly made, to maintain even the nominal stipulations of the late compromise, in favor of the South. We know that several plans in abatement have been made. It is said the resolutions of 1849 and 1850, were without authority—that in Georgia there was a party competition for Buncome, which led the Legislature to excess—and that a similar cause operated elsewhere. If these pleas are good, they are too good. All such declarations, may in future, be impeached on the same ground, particularly the late declarations, that are adverse to the former. If the resolutions of 1849 and 1850, are not to stand, why should those of 1850 and 1851? If a Legislature, which is one body of the people's agents, and the guardians of State rights may be reviewed and disavowed, why may not a Convention, which is another? A Convention, to be sure, is a more extraordinary and authoritative body than a Legislature, but is equally subject to party, and one Convention may be nullified by its successor—and so we may conclude, in order to extricate ourselves from the imputation of deserting our pledges, that pledges, however made, are always to be deemed and taken as affected with the taint of party, particularly when both parties unite in making them, and are to be deemed good, only until the time for fulfilling them arrives, or until it is the interest of one party to repudiate them. A few more such exhibitions and expostions of State faith, State dignity, and State consistency in the dealings of States with the Federal Government, and State credit will be bankrupt, and State rights a cypher.

But the indications are too clear to be mistaken, that a majority of the Southern States will submit to the late measures of compromise—although we believe that not one State of the South can be found to approve that scheme.

What then becomes the policy of these States, and more particularly of that large body of citizens, who have opposed the compromise? The moment we begin to look at this question, the consequences of the compromise appear still more disastrous than before. The Federal Government having renounced the Constitutional limitations of power, has become an annual distributor of spoils. From whom these spoils are taken, and to whom they will be given, it is not hard to determine.

Behold what is going on with the great common property of the States, the public lands—a system of wholesale scramble and spoliation. The successor of the Southern spoliation last year. Look at the enormous revenues we derive from duties—nearly fifty millions. It is not enough for the demands of sectional expenditure, and sectional projects. Shall the South now plunge into this struggle, and abandoning for Constitutional principles, bargain, barter and

combine on the established principle of taking what she can get? Or shall she content herself with wordy protests, and abstaining from the plunder, remain the principal victim? It is now quite obvious that some of her States will seek combinations with the spoilers. It is probable that others would not. If they could, and could not if they would. For a large minority must be kept out of the combination; in order to preserve a large fund for distribution among the confederates.

We shall accordingly see a number of Southern States, more than heretofore, involved in various illegitimate and unequal schemes of distribution and expenditure at the expense of those who have the consistency to abstain, and of those whose votes are not required. We already see Congress distracted by the multitudinous plans and projects. Some very formidable achievements have already been made in this policy, but we shall see when the census of 1850 is represented, an organized party with a new compromise scheme of spoils, based on the policy of grasping as much as possible, and dividing it among as few as prudence will indicate to be necessary to enlist in its execution. The two existing great national parties will be as completely merged as they were in the Compromise of last session. The next scheme, like the last, will be concocted on the principle of including largely enough to carry it, and submission to it will be urged on the same grounds as now. Some of the victors will get a modicum of the spoils to talk about and vaunt about, as the price of their agency or acquiescence—while those who get nothing, will be entertained with the dulcet song of Union, or be denounced as a pack of incorrigible factious, who have always grumbled at being freed.

The first effect of Southern infirmity was the loss of the great right involved—the loss of all share of the territory in dispute. The second was still worse—the loss of that character for dignity, firmness, and faith, which the South had previously achieved—a loss which no power of computation can compute. The third is the inevitable division of the South, one part seeing that power in future is conceded to the North, will always be tampering, bargaining, and shuffling with that section at the expense of its own.

What is the remedy? There is no specific or effectual remedy. But there is a palliation for this disease which may preserve Southern vitality in the States that oppose, but submit to the compromise, until an opportunity occurs for better things. The strongest department of this Government, particularly when it assumes as it now does, a consolidated character, is the Executive. The great conflict of principle and of policy around the Presidential office. And most fortunately, this was foreseen by the framers of the Constitution. They expected that faction and heresy would divide and distract the people—and they provided by a specific provision of the Constitution, that in such an event the election should be made by the States, on the Federal principle, through Congress. Well, there never was a time when this part of the Constitution was so important as now. For in the existing state of opinion, it is impossible that a President can be elected by the districts, unless he conceals or misrepresents his opinions. It is impossible that any frank and consistent avowal of principles can secure a majority of the districts for any candidate. In fact this has been the state of things for the last twenty-eight years. Not a single President has been elected, who could have been elected if his principles had been as well known before as after his election, not even General JACKSON—much less now.

The difficulty had become so great at the last Presidential election, that the Whigs were compelled to abstain from a declaration of their principles at the Philadelphia Convention, and the Democrats were compelled, at the Baltimore Convention, to adopt a language of such equivocation and obscurity, that it could be interpreted diversely—for, if General Cass had been supported in the South to construe non-intervention as he has done by his votes in the Senate since, he would not have received a single electoral vote of that section. And if General TAYLOR had been elected, he would not have obtained a single electoral vote of the South. His original and most influential friends of the South cannot deny it—nay, they confess it.

It will be seen at once, that both of the Presidential candidates at the last election deceived, deliberately deceived, one of the great sections—and that of course was the South, the weaker section.

The conflict of opinion that compelled the great parties to equivocate, or to suppress their opinions then—and to deceive—is more decided now than then. It is impossible now that the Whigs of the South who support the compromise, can agree with the Whigs of the North who support SEWARD. It is equally impossible that the Democrats of the South who oppose the compromise as a scheme of plunder, or the few who acquiesce in it as an illiberal imposition of the North, can agree with the Democrats of Ohio, who have sent Mr. CHASE to the Senate, and want to send another like him; with the Democrats of New York, who in the Legislature have two Barnburners to one Hunker, or with the Democrats of Massachusetts, who almost unanimously voted for SUMNER. It is impossible that either of the two sections of the two great national parties can agree on a national platform which is not equivocal or deceitful. And if they do attempt it, the fraud cannot succeed. National Conventions now, have become as odious as Congressional caucuses had become in 1823—and he who is so unfortunate as to receive the nomination of one, will experience worse than the fate of Mr. CRAWFORD.

If, therefore, a National Convention is impossible, or fraudulent, or abortive, the election will almost of necessity devolve on the States in the House. This will be fortunate in several respects. It will be the restoration of a great federative, in place of a national power of our system. It will give the South an almost equal power with the North, in the executive which is the strongest department of government, and which, if it does not direct, can restrain the legislative department. And it will be used to one vote, to an equality with each Southern State, the large States of New York and Ohio—Free-soil States—which, in the election by districts, would exercise one fourth of the whole Presidential power.

Let the South, then, nominate her own candidate. He can be sent into the House of Representatives. The South there will be almost

as powerful as in the districts. And power in the Presidential election is power. She will have a much more respectable chance of electing her favorite there, than in any other manner. And in electing him, she will exercise an influence in electing some other man less hostile to her, twice as great as can be done in a National Convention. Those, therefore, who have allowed a superstitious reverence for the Union, to overcome that much more sacred sentiment of attachment to the Constitution, and to equality, and who have professed a determination to do every thing within the Union for Southern rights, cannot hesitate now to lay hold of a great plain constitutional provision that is conservative of Southern equality.

But if they were disposed to hesitate, they will not be permitted. The sentence of proscription has gone forth from the Capitol, that those who are opposed to the late compromise, are to be proscribed in the South. That determination has been reduced to the formality of a written pledge, and although it has failed in Congress in obtaining such a general concurrence as was expected, it discloses too plainly the real purpose of the parties, to leave any room for evasion or escape.

The Southern party is compelled, therefore, by the necessity of self-preservation, by its love of principle, of right, and by its hope of saving a remnant of public virtue and the Constitution from ruin, to put forth all the power yet left in the unshattered fragments of the Constitution.

Census of Virginia.
It will be seen by the subjoined census of Virginia, that the increase of population has been much greater in the last, than in the previous decade. In 1830-40 it was only about two per cent. In 1840-50 it is more than fifteen. The increase of white population is still greater. In 1830-40 it was about six and a half per cent. In 1840-50 it was more than twenty-one, or more than three times as great as in the previous decade. The increase in the oldest part of the State, (the tide water region,) has been ten per cent, according to the last census—according to the previous one it was only two.

Virginia has learned to renounce the fallacies of free soil and free labor, and is no longer pouring out the enormous increase of her prolific people into the North-western States. Leaving out of the calculation the increase of the city and suburbs of New York, the increase of white population in Virginia for the last ten years has been about as high a ratio as that of the State of New York, although the latter is the great receptacle of European emigration.

The census of 1850 will show that the Southern States have increased much more rapidly in white population than the Northern, deducting the foreign emigration from the latter.

COMPLETE CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.—The First Auditor of Virginia has prepared the following statement of the population of Virginia, as returned by the U. S. Marshal.

Census of 1830.
White, F. Cal'd States. Total.
Valley, 184,791 4,745 194,536
Trans. Alleghany, 183,854 1,598 185,452
Tidewater, 180,878 12,026 192,904
Total, 549,523 18,370 567,893

Census of 1840.
Valley, 136,796 5,188 141,984
Trans. Alleghany, 138,774 3,360 142,134
Piedmont, 129,768 13,036 142,804
Tidewater, 170,500 29,262 199,762
Total, 575,838 49,846 625,684

Census of 1850.
Valley, 163,177 5,319 168,496
Trans. Alleghany, 181,586 2,482 184,068
Piedmont, 216,716 13,166 229,882
Tidewater, 187,655 32,790 220,445
Total, 649,135 43,757 692,892

These results are considerably more favorable to Eastern Virginia than was anticipated, when the convention adjourned in the fall, that they would be. There has been a decided increase in both its white and slave population. Whilst the western majority of whites is 90,000, instead of 150,000, as was predicted, the eastern majority of negroes is 287,367.

If the representative federal number be about 100,000, as is commonly supposed, the State delegation in the House of Representatives will be reduced from 15 to 12.

California.
We take the tidings from California always with many grains of allowance—for it is a region fruitful in fables as well as in fortunes. We therefore desire it to be distinctly understood, that in giving currency, we by no means intend endorsing the statements either of their presses, or of irresponsible and unknown letter-writers to papers on this side of the continent. Some time since, we copied the statement of Mr. FRANKLIN, relative to the intention of the Legislature to change the constitution, so as to repeal the Wilmot Proviso engrafted on it.

From the subjoined statement in the San Francisco Herald, it would appear as though that movement had enlisted strong support. That paper says:

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—Among the candidates for the United States Senate is Judge S. Heydenfeldt, formerly of Alabama. Judge Heydenfeldt is at once a Democrat and a lawyer of excellent abilities. His Democracy may be judged of from the toast he drank at the St. Andrew's dinner, on Saturday—the memory of Douglas Bell-the-cat and of Andrew Jackson. This also gives us some insight into the moral qualities which the Judge must decidedly admire. The rapid and inflexible decision of the Douglas and of the hero of the Hermitage, seems to be the attribute Mr. Heydenfeldt regards with peculiar love and enthusiasm. We may hence infer that it is a leading trait in the character of the man.

Nor is the inference fallacious by what we have heard in regard to the peculiar political position of Judge Heydenfeldt. We are told that he boldly and openly avows his opinion that negro slavery is a political blessing; that he goes yet further, and maintains that it would be better for California to be a slave State. This is, at least, bold. There is no dodging of the question—no avoiding responsibilities; and if all the candidates are as frank and open in the expression of their opinions, the people will know what sort of a senator they have when he is elected. They will know what to expect from him when he goes to Washington.

If Judge Heydenfeldt succeeds in being elected to the Senate, with the views he entertains and expresses, it will be a strange and remarkable occurrence. It would be as remarkable as the election of Mr. Fremont, and would be a hard hit on the Southern Democrats. It would be an event not only for California, but for the Union, and the country.

for the Union, and the country. It might not be a new or a really important event, but it would be a noteworthy one.

The Secretary (Alabama) Also copying this, adds the following observations:

We copy the above from the San Francisco Herald, and submit to all that it is a fact of Judge Heydenfeldt. We could read a veritable catalogue of similar instances, but the necessity of brevity forbids it. We know him in his younger days of college life. He would not hesitate even when a boy, to stand up fearlessly, though not arrogantly, and with the utmost confidence, his independence of thought and freedom of action in relation to the office of a "constitutional" right to be heard, but which right, in practice, they were on all occasions expected to hold subordinate to the graces of the "higher powers." The resolution of some of those incidents reminds us of the conflict of the famous Perry Bayly, who, in the face of a powerful opposition, made a different character and adding from different causes.

It was but a few months ago that the Judge, complained by his young friend M. S. LATAM, formerly of Russell county, passed through this place on his way to California. Mr. Latam was already elected by the people Solicitor of one of the judicial districts, and Judge H. H. Latam, in a recent communication to the United States Senate. If that is not American "head-stayfulness," we do not know what is. Well, we heartily wish them both every success.

Politics of Illinois.
This State is one of the least infected with abolition heresy. Yet from the following, it appears that the game of competition between the two great national parties for the Free-soil vote, is going on.

A FACT FOR HISTORY.—We call the attention of the public to the following correspondence which we find published in an extra of the Free-Press Democrat, of Saturday, Nov. 2, 1850. We do not particularly invite the attention of Cass Locofocos and Baltimore platformers to the reply of Mr. Campbell. Let it be borne in mind that the Illinois State Register, the leading paper in the State, struck the name of Mr. J. E. Smith, a prominent candidate for Congress in the Chicago district, from the list of candidates, on account of his replies to kindred interrogatories, and in which he went no further than Mr. Campbell.

INTERROGATORIES.
Submitted to M. P. Sweet, and Thompson Campbell, candidates for Congress in the 6th congressional district, by the following gentlemen, viz: John Charlton, John Montelius, William Wright, E. J. Smith, A. W. Rawson, D. A. Knowlton and Job Adams.

1. Will you, if elected, vote for and cordially support a bill prohibiting slavery in the territories of the United States?

2. Will you vote for and support a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia?

3. Will you oppose the admission of any slave States which may be formed out of Texas or the territories?

4. Will you vote for, and advocate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, passed at the recent session of Congress?

5. Will you advocate and vote for the election of a Republican to the House of Representatives, who will be willing to organize the people of the House, so as to give the Free States their just influence in the business of legislation?

6. What are your views, not only as to the expediency of a bill to prohibit the slave trade between the States, but as to the expediency of exercising that right immediately?

The following are their respective answers:

MR. SWEET'S ANSWERS.
To your first interrogatory, I reply, that I would so, from the full and long entertained conviction, that slave property should be no part of the policy of the Government.

To the 2d, I reply, that I have no doubt of the constitutional power of the General Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and I would vote for a bill submitting to the people of the District, the question abolishing slavery in that District, believing that the best mode to accomplish the result, I would not vote for a bill abolishing slavery in the District, as a first measure.

To your 3d, I reply, that I would oppose the admission of any slave State formed out of the territories, or that part of Texas recently given to the United States. Should the States that part of that part of Texas originally annexed to the Union, I am inclined to the opinion that the resolution of annexation is to be regarded as a treaty stipulation, and in that light, good faith would demand that we should adhere to its terms. The North annexed Texas with her eyes wide open, knowing that its sole object was slavery extension, though as an individual citizen I realized the deed until a majority decided the question in favor of slavery extension. I cannot attempt to avoid the results from a mere quibble upon the point whether there is a difference between annexation by treaty or by resolution. The deed of annexation in all except the form was the deed of the American people, voluntarily determined in the election of Mr. Polk.

To your 4th, I reply, that I will do so, believing as I do, that repeal should be written on every flag.

To your 5th, my reply is, that I would vote for such a Speaker, and not knowingly for any other.

To your 6th, I reply, that I doubt the constitutional right of Congress to abolish that trade. The clause of the Constitution that part of the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States—the power to regulate commerce, in my judgment, does not imply the power to abolish or destroy the thing to be regulated.

In fine, gentlemen, I am in favor of crippling the slave power, by all the constitutional means in my power—believing as I do, that the extension of liberty and justice is the greatest mission of our Government.

I am truly yours, &c.
M. P. SWEET.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ANSWERS.
To the 1st and 2d interrogatories, I answer unequivocally in the affirmative.

To your 3d interrogatory, I reply, that I am opposed to the admission of any more slave States into the Union that may be formed out of Texas or the territories.

To the 4th and 5th interrogatories, I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative.

To the 6th interrogatory I reply, that so long as the slave States continue to treat slaves as an article of commerce, and so long as they continue to send Congress to pass laws regulating that peculiar commerce, and the protection of human rights, imperatively demands the intervention of every constitutional means to prevent this most inhuman and iniquitous traffic.

T. CAMPBELL.
Regular Whig nominee.

This man was the regular Democratic nominee and was elected as such. He succeeds Col. Baker.

The trial of the Cuban invaders at New Orleans drags its slow length along, without exciting special interest anywhere.

The following letters were produced by the District Attorney pending the trial:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1850.

SIR: The Minister of Spain, residing in this city, under date of the 19th instant, has again invited the attention of the Executive to the probable dangers against the Island of Cuba, which are threatened by persons in the United States, of whom and of whose schemes he has received intelligence through channels which he conceives to be worthy of credit. Besides the organization of jantars, and their secret introduction into Cuba of papers inciting the inhabitants to revolt, they are said to have issued bonds payable on the spot of the Island, in order to raise money for the purpose of recruiting men, and that bodies of men are actually exercising themselves in the use of arms, holding meetings and clubs in New York, New Orleans, and other places, and that the same are also forming plans for making use of the steamers which touch at Havana, on their way to Chicago.

In view of the reports of renewed attempts to invade Cuba, I am directed by the President to call again your special attention to the subject, and to instruct you to keep a vigilant watch upon all movements of the kind indicated, with a view to detect and to bring to punishment the offenders.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the Grand Jury of this district yesterday preferred indictments for the violation of the act of April 18, 1850, against the following persons: Narciso Lopez, J. M. Siger, Donatien Augustin, John A. Quitman, Coleman P. Plunkett, Smith, John Henderson, J. L. O'Sullivan, Theodore O'Hara, John A. McKitt, J. R. Hayden, Chatham R. Wheat, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Buncie, Peter Smith, and—Gonzales.

I did not call witnesses to testify against any persons before the Grand Jury, in the expedition. Most of these persons have entered into bonds for appearance at the next December term of the Circuit Court.

At the date of my correspondence with you, before the investigation, I was not in possession of the facts since developed, or I should have greatly qualified the opinions therein expressed. I am now satisfied that there was military organization here.

I am, most respectfully, your obt. servt.,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

We find the following among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Steam Navigation.—The Select Committee, to whom were referred Mr. Hart's resolutions, reported favorably to the project of steam communication between California and Europe, and Philadelphia and Norfolk. Mr. Hart's resolutions were then taken up and passed. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we view with approval the project of uniting Philadelphia with the South, by establishing an Atlantic and Pacific line of Steamers, which enterprise will secure much of the valuable trade from the continent of Europe, as also from China and the Pacific, hitherto so profitable to Northern enterprise, to the Southern States and Pennsylvania, who in commerce advance to the eminence in commercial prosperity to which their combined resources, favored position, and adaptation to commerce, entitle them.

Resolved, That the combination of scientific and practical knowledge, evinced by Ambrose, W. Thompson, the designer and constructor of some of the most safe, successful and speedy steamers afloat, and through whose energies the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company was brought into successful operation, entitles him to the confidence of the United States and California, as well as of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in carrying out the projected undertaking, he being the first to engage in uniting the two States, in an enterprise looking to their common benefit.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to support the bill heretofore introduced by the Committee on Naval Affairs, by which it is proposed that the government contract with A. W. Thompson, to establish a line of steamers from California to China, and a line from Norfolk and Philadelphia to Antwerp, in Europe.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions of each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

Referred to a select committee of Messrs. Hart, Simpson and Packer.

Individuals and combinations of individuals who may be found concerned in any overt act in violation of the act of Congress of April 18, 1850, intended to disturb the tranquility of Cuba.

The President, on this day, will exercise all the powers which he is authorized to exercise by the laws of the United States, and he is authorized to use every effort to detect and to arrest the trial and punishment of all offenders engaged in armed expeditions prohibited by our laws.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
U. S. Secretary of State. A. Torrey
Rank, Dist. of La, New Orleans.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.
Southern District La., New Orleans, May 14, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st January last, in relation to the supposed designs of citizens of the United States against the Island of Cuba, and I have not hesitated to make any report, for the reasons that I feel bound to come to my knowledge, nor have any overt act been committed in this district, which, in my judgment, calls for, or would justify, the intervention of the authorities of the United States in that affair.

I write you rather to relieve you of any apprehension which might possibly be entertained of the officers of Government here have been unfaithful of their instructions from Washington, than for any other purpose. You may rely on that, in connection with the supposed expedition against Cuba, no law of the United States has been violated in this district. Indeed, on the 26th of March last, in reply to a note from the Vice Consul of Spain, at this port, Don Juan V. Laborda, I answered to him a communication, of which I send you a copy, in which I expressed my readiness to maintain the supremacy of the laws, as far as I could, and to render my assistance to the Executive in preserving good faith with the Government of Spain. Yet, real and violent as he and others are, he has not since then, communicated any fact in relation to the subject of our correspondence.

There can be no doubt that many persons have left New Orleans recently, whose ultimate destination is the Island of Cuba, and who, on arrival at the Island, or at some other point out of the United States, will engage under the command of General Lopez, to assist the disaffected people of that Island, and in throwing off the domination of Spain. The number of these "volunteers" has been greatly exaggerated; they are perhaps one thousand or one thousand five hundred from this port.

If Lopez shall be able to make a successful stand, it is said that he will be joined by a distinguished gentleman, now the Governor of a neighboring State, to whom the command will then be yielded. However, before this resolution can be carried out, it is necessary that the Government should have good legal advisers, and have not rendered themselves amenable to our laws.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,
LOGAN HUNTON,
United States Attorney.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY.
Eastern District of La., New Orleans, June 22, 1850.

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Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to support the bill heretofore introduced by the Committee on Naval Affairs, by which it is proposed that the government contract with A. W. Thompson, to establish a line of steamers from California to China, and a line from Norfolk and Philadelphia to Antwerp, in Europe.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions of each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

Referred to a select committee of Messrs. Hart, Simpson and Packer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the Grand Jury of this district yesterday preferred indictments for the violation of the act of April 18, 1850, against the following persons: Narciso Lopez, J. M. Siger, Donatien Augustin, John A. Quitman, Coleman P. Plunkett, Smith, John Henderson, J. L. O'Sullivan, Theodore O'Hara, John A. McKitt, J. R. Hayden, Chatham R. Wheat, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Buncie, Peter Smith, and—Gonzales.

I did not call witnesses to testify against any persons before the Grand Jury, in the expedition. Most of these persons have entered into bonds for appearance at the next December term of the Circuit Court.

At the date of my correspondence with you, before the investigation, I was not in possession of the facts since developed, or I should have greatly qualified the opinions therein expressed. I am now satisfied that there was military organization here.

I am, most respectfully, your obt. servt.,
LOGAN HUNTON,
United States Attorney.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State, Washington.

We find the following among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Steam Navigation.—The Select Committee, to whom were referred Mr. Hart's resolutions, reported favorably to the project of steam communication between California and Europe, and Philadelphia and Norfolk. Mr. Hart's resolutions were then taken up and passed. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we view with approval the project of uniting Philadelphia with the South, by establishing an Atlantic and Pacific line of Steamers, which enterprise will secure much of the valuable trade from the continent of Europe, as also from China and the Pacific, hitherto so profitable to Northern enterprise, to the Southern States and Pennsylvania, who in commerce advance to the eminence in commercial prosperity to which their combined resources, favored position, and adaptation to commerce, entitle them.

Resolved, That the combination of scientific and practical knowledge, evinced by Ambrose, W. Thompson, the designer and constructor of some of the most safe, successful and speedy steamers afloat, and through whose energies the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company was brought into successful operation, entitles him to the confidence of the United States and California, as well as of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in carrying out the projected undertaking, he being the first to engage in uniting the two States, in an enterprise looking to their common benefit.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to support the bill heretofore introduced by the Committee on Naval Affairs, by which it is proposed that the government contract with A. W. Thompson, to establish a line of steamers from California to China, and a line from Norfolk and Philadelphia to Antwerp, in Europe.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions of each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

Referred to a select committee of Messrs. Hart, Simpson and Packer.

DIDNEY LITER THE JUG.—A wealthy, and tall young gentleman, once boasted that he could talk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperance from Church; he accordingly, after service was over, on the next Sabbath, appeared up to the damel, and with a polite bow, tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent, and exclaimed:—"No, sir, I'll never put my arm through another jug handle as long as I live!"

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.
IN SENATE.
THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1861.

The PRESIDENT pro tem laid before the Senate, from the War Department, a report from Professor C. Elliott, in reference to the practical policy of deepening the mouths of the Mississippi river. O. ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. BADGER, HALE, SHIELDS, JOHN DAVIS, CLAY, DAYTON, and DAWSON.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.
Mr. SHIELDS made a report in reference to repeating shells for the army. Ordered to be printed.

Various reports on private cases were made by the same senator, and by Messrs. BALDWIN and HALE.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the report of Mr. William Cary Jones, late special agent to California, on the subject of California land titles, as derived from the Spanish and Mexican governments, &c., was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BALDWIN reported a bill for the relief of the estate of Herman Bismarck.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, submitted a joint resolution concerning dead letters in the post offices of California and Oregon, and for other purposes.

He asked the immediate consideration of the resolution; the expense of bringing the mail of steam boats and boiler explosions, was ordered to be printed.

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